

CAUSE NO. _____

LILLIE JEAN HOOPER,

Plaintiff,

V.

ALLSTATE TEXAS LLOYD'S,
KATHERINE MARJORIE HERNANDEZ,
AND JOE EDD BOBBITT, JR.

Defendants.

IN THE JUDICIAL COURT OF

HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS

_____ DISTRICT COURT

**PLAINTIFF'S ORIGINAL PETITION, JURY DEMAND,
AND REQUEST FOR DISCLOSURE**

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF SAID COURT:

COMES NOW, Lillie Jean Hooper, ("Plaintiff"), and files **Plaintiff's Original Petition, Jury Demand, and Request for Disclosure**, complaining of Allstate Texas Lloyd's ("Allstate"), Katherine Marjorie Hernandez ("Hernandez"), and Joe Edd Bobbitt, Jr. ("Bobbitt") (or collectively "Defendants") and for cause of action, Plaintiff respectfully shows the following:

DISCOVERY CONTROL PLAN

1. Plaintiff intends to conduct discovery under Level 3, Texas Rules of Civil Procedure 190.4 and 169.

PARTIES

2. Plaintiff, Lillie Jean Hooper, resides in Harris County, Texas.

3. Defendant, Allstate Texas Lloyd's, is an Illinois insurance company engaged in the business of insurance in the State of Texas. Plaintiff requests service of citation upon Allstate Texas Lloyd's through its registered agent for service: **CT Corporation System, 1999 Bryan Street, Suite 900, Dallas, Texas, 75201-3136**. Plaintiff requests service at this time.

EXHIBIT 2

4. Defendant Katherine Marjorie Hernandez is an individual resident of Houston, Texas. Hernandez may be served with citation at the address listed with the Texas Department of Insurance: **14651 Philippine St, Apartment 3208, Houston, TX 77040-6970**. Plaintiff requests service at this time.
5. Defendant Joe Edd Bobbitt, Jr. is an individual resident of Bishop, Texas. Bobbitt may be served with citation at the address listed with the Texas Department of Insurance: **901 East 6th Street, Bishop Texas 78343-2701**. Plaintiff requests service at this time.

JURISDICTION

6. The Court has jurisdiction over Allstate because this Defendant engages in the business of insurance in the State of Texas, and the causes of action arise out of Allstate's business activities in the state, including those in Harris County, Texas, with reference to this specific case.
7. The Court has jurisdiction over Hernandez and Bobbitt because the Defendants are both residents of Texas, engage in the business of adjusting insurance claims in the State of Texas, and the causes of action arise out of the Defendants' business activities in the State of Texas, including those in Harris County, Texas, with reference to this specific case.

VENUE

8. Venue is proper in Harris County, Texas because the insured property is located in Harris County, Texas, and all or a substantial part of the events giving rise to this lawsuit occurred in Harris County, Texas. TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. CODE § 15.032.

FACTS

9. Plaintiff asserts claims for fraud, breach of contract, violations of sections 541 and 542 of the Texas Insurance Code, and violations of the Texas DTPA.

10. Plaintiff owns an Allstate Texas Lloyd's homeowner's insurance policy, number 000229327127 ("the Policy"). At all relevant times, Plaintiff owned the insured premises located at 3619 Saratoga Drive, Houston, Texas 77088 ("the Property").
11. Allstate or its agent sold the Policy, insuring the Property, to Plaintiff. Allstate or its agent represented to Plaintiff that the Policy included wind and hailstorm coverage for damage to Plaintiff's home. Allstate has refused the full extent of that coverage currently owed to Plaintiff.
12. On or about April 19, 2016, the Property sustained extensive damage resulting from a severe hail storm that passed through the Houston, Texas area.
13. In the aftermath of the wind and hailstorm, Plaintiff submitted a claim to Allstate against the Policy for damage to the Property. Allstate assigned claim number 0438743940 to Plaintiff's claim.
14. Plaintiff asked Allstate to cover the cost of damage to the Property pursuant to the Policy.
15. Damaged areas of the property include, but are not limited to the roof, vents, flashings, windows, window screens, fascia, gutters, downspouts, HVAC system, shed, and fencing. The storm compromised the integrity of the roof allowing water to enter, causing water damage to the following areas of the interior: living room and master bedroom.
16. Allstate assigned or hired Hernandez and Bobbitt to adjust the claim.
 - a. Hernandez and/or Bobbitt had a vested interest in undervaluing the claims assigned to them by Allstate in order to maintain their employment. The disparity in the number of damaged items in their reports, zero items valuing a total estimate of \$0.00, compared to that of Plaintiff's Third-Party Adjuster's, numerous damaged items or areas and a total estimate of \$26,459.86, is evidence of fraud on the part

- of Hernandez and/or Bobbitt. The valuation of damages that were included in Hernandez and/or Bobbitt's report compared to Plaintiff's Third-Party Adjuster's is also evidence of fraud on the part of Hernandez and Bobbitt.
- b. Furthermore, Hernandez and/or Bobbitt were aware of Plaintiff's deductible before visiting the Property to conduct the inspection. Hernandez and/or Bobbitt had advanced knowledge of what amount of damages each needed to find in order to either deny the claim or find the claim below the deductible.
 - c. Hernandez and/or Bobbitt made misrepresentations as to the amount of damage Plaintiff's Property sustained as well as misrepresentations regarding how much it would cost to repair the damage to Plaintiff's Property. Hernandez and Bobbitt's misrepresentations are most obviously documented in their estimates finding no damage for a total value of \$0.00 compared to Plaintiff's third-party adjuster's estimate for numerous damages worth \$26,459.86.
 - d. Hernandez and/or Bobbitt made further misrepresentations to Plaintiff during their inspection. Hernandez and/or Bobbitt used their expertise to fabricate plausible explanations for why visible damage to Plaintiff's Property would not be covered under the policy. Such misrepresentations include but are not limited to affirmations of damage to the Property owing from wear and tear, damage from a previous claim, and damage of a type not consistent with the type of claim that was made.
17. Allstate, through its agents, namely Hernandez and Bobbitt, conducted a substandard and improper inspection and adjustment of the Property, which yielded grossly inaccurate and unrealistic assessments of the cause, extent, and dollar amount of damage to the Property.

18. The initial adjustment of the claim occurred on or around October 14, 2016. Bobbitt found that there was no damage from a covered peril to the roof of the property.
19. A secondary adjustment of the claim occurred on or about December 14, 2016. Hernandez found that there was no damage from a covered peril to the roof of the property.
20. Even before application of the policy deductible, but certainly after, Plaintiff was left without adequate recovery to complete proper repairs on the Property following Allstate's adjusters', Defendants Hernandez and Bobbitt, reports.
21. To date, Plaintiff has received \$0.00 for damage to Plaintiff's Property. The damage to Plaintiff's Property is currently estimated at \$26,459.86.
22. Since due demand was made on February 20, 2017, Allstate has not communicated that any future settlements or payments would be forthcoming to pay for the entire loss covered under the Policy, nor did it provide any explanation for failing to settle Plaintiff's claim properly.
23. As stated above, Defendants failed to assess the claim thoroughly. Based upon Defendants' grossly unreasonable, intentional, and reckless failure to investigate and adjust the claim properly, Allstate failed to provide full coverage due under the Policy.
24. As a result of Allstate's failure to provide full coverage, along with Allstate's delay tactics to avoid reasonable payment to Plaintiff, Plaintiff has suffered damages.
25. Allstate failed to perform its contractual duties to Plaintiff under the terms of the Policy. Specifically, Allstate refused to pay the full proceeds of the Policy, although due demand was made for an amount sufficient to cover repairs to the damaged Property, and all conditions precedent to recover upon the Policy were accomplished by Plaintiff.
26. Defendants' misrepresentations, unreasonable delays, and continued denials constitute a

breach of the statutory obligations under Chapters 541 and 542 of the Texas Insurance Code. Thus, the breach of the statutory duties constitutes the foundation of a breach of the insurance contract between Allstate and Plaintiff.

27. Defendants' conduct constitutes a violation of the Texas Insurance Code, Unfair Settlement Practices. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(1). Defendants have not attempted to settle Plaintiff's claim in a fair manner, even though Defendants were aware of their liability to Plaintiff under the Policy. Specifically, Defendants have failed to timely pay Plaintiff's coverage due under the Policy.
28. Defendants' conduct constitutes a violation of the Texas Insurance Code, Unfair Settlement Practices. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(2)(A). Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff a reasonable explanation for not making the full payment under the terms of the Policy.
29. Defendants' conduct constitutes a violation of the Texas Insurance Code, Unfair Settlement Practices. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(4). Defendants refused to provide full coverage due to Plaintiff under the terms of the Policy. Specifically, Allstate, through its agents, servants, and representatives, namely Hernandez and Bobbitt, performed an outcome-oriented investigation of Plaintiff's claim, which resulted in a biased, unfair, and inequitable evaluation of Plaintiff's losses on the Property.
30. Defendants' conduct constitutes a violation of the Texas Insurance Code, Prompt Payment of Claims. TEX. INS. CODE §542.055. Defendants failed to reasonably accept or deny Plaintiff's full claim within the statutorily mandated time after receiving all necessary information.
31. Defendants' conduct constitutes a violation of the Texas Insurance Code, Prompt Payment of Claims. TEX. INS. CODE §542.056. Defendants failed to meet their obligations under

the Texas Insurance Code regarding timely payment of the claim. Specifically, Defendants have delayed payment of Plaintiff's claim longer than allowed, and Plaintiff has not received full payment for the claim.

32. Defendants' wrongful acts and omissions forced Plaintiff to retain the professional services of the attorneys and law firm representing them with respect to these causes of action.

CAUSES OF ACTION AGAINST DEFENDANT ALLSTATE TEXAS LLOYD'S

BREACH OF CONTRACT

33. All allegations above are incorporated herein.
34. Allstate is liable to Plaintiff for intentional violations of the Texas Insurance Code, and intentional breach of the common-law duty of good faith and fair dealing. It follows, then, that the breach of the statutory duties constitutes the foundation of an intentional breach of the insurance contract between Allstate and Plaintiff.
35. Allstate's failure and/or refusal to pay adequate coverage as obligated under the terms of the Policy, and under the laws of the State of Texas, constitutes a breach of the insurance contract with Plaintiff.

NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE TEXAS INSURANCE CODE: UNFAIR SETTLEMENT PRACTICES

36. All allegations above are incorporated herein.
37. Allstate's conduct constitutes multiple violations of the Texas Insurance Code, Unfair Settlement Practices. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a). All violations under this article are actionable by TEX. INS. CODE §541.151.

38. Allstate's unfair settlement practice of misrepresenting to Plaintiff material facts relating to coverage constitutes an unfair method of competition and a deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(1).
39. Allstate's unfair settlement practice of failing to attempt in good faith to make a prompt, fair, and equitable settlement of the claim, even though liability under the Policy was reasonably clear, constitutes an unfair method of competition and a deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(2)(A).
40. Allstate's unfair settlement practice of failing to provide Plaintiff a prompt and reasonable explanation of the basis in the Policy, in relation to the facts or applicable law, for partial denial of the claim, constitutes an unfair method of competition and a deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(3).
41. Allstate's unfair settlement practice of failing within a reasonable time to affirm or deny coverage of the claim to Plaintiff constitutes an unfair method of competition and a deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(4).
42. Allstate's unfair settlement practice of refusing to pay Plaintiff's claim without conducting a reasonable investigation constitutes an unfair method of competition and a deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(7).

**NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE TEXAS INSURANCE CODE:
THE PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS**

43. All allegations above are incorporated herein.
44. Allstate's conduct constitutes multiple violations of the Texas Insurance Code, Prompt Payment of Claims. All violations made under this article are actionable by TEX. INS. CODE §542.060.

45. Allstate's failure to notify Plaintiff in writing of its acceptance or rejection of the full claim within the applicable time constraints constitutes a non-prompt payment in violation of TEX. INS. CODE §542.056.
46. Allstate's delay in paying Plaintiff's claim following receipt of all items, statements, and forms reasonably requested and required, for longer than the amount of time provided, constitutes a non-prompt payment of the claim. TEX. INS. CODE §542.058.

BREACH OF THE DUTY OF GOOD FAITH AND FAIR DEALING

47. All allegations above are incorporated herein.
48. Allstate's conduct constitutes a breach of the common-law duty of good faith and fair dealing owed to an insured in insurance contracts.
49. Allstate's failure to adequately and reasonably investigate and evaluate Plaintiff's claim, although, at that time, Allstate knew or should have known by the exercise of reasonable diligence that liability was reasonably clear, constitutes a breach of the duty of good faith and fair dealing.

DTPA VIOLATIONS

50. All allegations above are incorporated herein.
51. Allstate's conduct constitutes multiple violations of the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act ("DTPA"), TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE 17.41–63. Plaintiff is a consumer of goods and services provided by Allstate pursuant to the DTPA. Plaintiff has met all conditions precedent to bringing this cause of action against Allstate. Specifically, Allstate's violations of the DTPA include, without limitation, the following matters:
 - A. By its acts, omissions, failures, and conduct, Allstate has violated sections 17.46(b)(2), (5), (7), (9), (12), (20) and (24) of the DTPA. Allstate's violations

- include without limitation, (1) unreasonable delays in the investigation, adjustment, and resolution of Plaintiff's claim, (2) failure to give Plaintiff the benefit of the doubt, and (3) failure to pay for the proper repair of Plaintiff's property when liability has become reasonably clear, which gives Plaintiff the right to recover under section 17.46(b)(2).
- B. Allstate represented to Plaintiff that the Policy and Allstate's adjusting and investigative services had characteristics or benefits that they did not possess, which gives Plaintiff the right to recover under section 17.46(b)(5) of the DTPA.
- C. Allstate also represented to Plaintiff that the Policy and Allstate's adjusting services were of a particular standard, quality, or grade when they were of another, in violation of section 17.46(b)(7) of the DTPA.
- D. Furthermore, Allstate advertised the Policy and adjusting services with the intent not to sell them as advertised, in violation of section 17.46(b)(9) of the DTPA.
- E. Allstate breached an express warranty that the damages caused by wind and hail would be covered under the Policy. This breach entitles Plaintiff to recover under sections 17.46(b)(12) and (20) and 17.50(a)(2) of the DTPA.
- F. Allstate's actions are unconscionable in that Allstate took advantage of Plaintiff's lack of knowledge, ability, and experience to a grossly unfair degree. Allstate's unconscionable conduct gives Plaintiff a right to relief under section 17.50(a)(3) of the DTPA; and
- G. Allstate's conduct, acts, omissions, and failures, as described in this petition, are unfair practices in the business of insurance in violation of section 17.50(a)(4) of the DTPA.

52. Each of the above-described acts, omissions, and failures of Allstate is a producing cause of Plaintiff's damages. All of the above-described acts, omissions, and failures were committed "knowingly" and "intentionally," as defined by the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act.

FRAUD

53. All allegations above are incorporated herein.
54. Allstate is liable to Plaintiff for common-law fraud.
55. Each and every misrepresentation described above concerned material facts that absent such representations, Plaintiff would not have acted as Plaintiff did, and Allstate knew its representations were false or made recklessly without any knowledge of their truth as a positive assertion.
56. Allstate made the statements intending that Plaintiff act upon them. Plaintiff then acted in reliance upon the statements, thereby causing Plaintiff to suffer injury constituting common-law fraud.

CAUSES OF ACTION AGAINST DEFENDANT KATHERINE MARJORIE HERNANDEZ

**NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE TEXAS INSURANCE CODE:
UNFAIR SETTLEMENT PRACTICES**

57. All allegations above are incorporated herein.
58. Hernandez's conduct constitutes multiple violations of the Texas Insurance Code, Unfair Claim Settlement Practices Act. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a).

59. Hernandez is individually liable for her unfair and deceptive acts, irrespective of the fact that she was acting on behalf of Allstate, because Hernandez is a “person,” as defined by TEX. INS. CODE §541.002(2).
60. Hernandez knowingly underestimated the amount of damage to the Property. As such, Hernandez failed to adopt and implement reasonable standards for the investigation of the claim arising under the Policy. TEX. INS. CODE §542.003(3).
61. Furthermore, Hernandez did not attempt in good faith to affect a fair, prompt, and equitable settlement of the claim. TEX. INS. CODE §542.003(4).
62. Hernandez’s unfair settlement practice of failing to provide Plaintiff a prompt and reasonable explanation of the basis in the Policy, in relation to the facts or applicable law, for partial denial of the claim, also constitutes an unfair method of competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(3).
63. Hernandez’s unfair settlement practice of failing to attempt in good faith to make a prompt, fair, and equitable settlement of the claim, even though liability under the Policy was reasonably clear, constitutes an unfair method of competition and a deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(2)(A).

DTPA VIOLATIONS

64. All allegations above are incorporated herein.
65. Hernandez’s conduct constitutes multiple violations of the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act (“DTPA”), TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE 17.41–63. Plaintiff is a consumer of goods and services provided by Hernandez pursuant to the DTPA. Plaintiff has met all conditions precedent to bringing this cause of action against Hernandez. Specifically, Hernandez’s violations of the DTPA include the following matters:

- A. By this Defendant's acts, omissions, failures, and conduct, Hernandez has violated sections 17.46(b)(2), (5), and (7) of the DTPA. Hernandez's violations include, (1) failure to give Plaintiff the benefit of the doubt, and (2) failure to write up an estimate reflecting the proper repair of Plaintiff's Property when liability has become reasonably clear, which gives Plaintiff the right to recover under section 17.46(b)(2).
 - B. Hernandez represented to Plaintiff that the Policy and her adjusting and investigative services had characteristics or benefits they did not possess, which gives Plaintiff the right to recover under section 17.46(b)(5) of the DTPA.
 - C. Hernandez represented to Plaintiff that the Policy and her adjusting services were of a particular standard, quality, or grade when they were of another, in violation of section 17.46(b)(7) of the DTPA.
 - D. Hernandez's actions are unconscionable in that Hernandez took advantage of Plaintiff's lack of knowledge, ability, and experience to a grossly unfair degree. Hernandez's unconscionable conduct gives Plaintiff a right to relief under section 17.50(a)(3) of the DTPA; and
 - E. Hernandez's conduct, acts, omissions, and failures, as described in this petition, are unfair practices in the business of insurance in violation of section 17.50(a)(4) of the DTPA.
66. Each of Hernandez's above-described acts, omissions, and failures is a producing cause of Plaintiff's damages. All acts, omissions, and failures were committed "knowingly" and "intentionally" by Hernandez, as defined by the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act. TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE 17.45.

FRAUD

67. All allegations above are incorporated herein.
68. Allstate assigned or hired Hernandez to adjust the claim.
 - a. Hernandez had a vested interest in undervaluing the claims assigned to her by Allstate in order to maintain his employment. The disparity in the number of damaged items in his report compared to that of Plaintiff's Third-Party Adjuster's is evidence of fraud on the part of Hernandez. The valuation of damages that were included in Hernandez's report compared to Plaintiff's Third-Party Adjuster's is also evidence of fraud on the part of Hernandez.
 - b. Furthermore, Hernandez was aware of Plaintiff's deductible before even visiting the Property to conduct the inspection. Hernandez had advanced knowledge of what amount of damages she needed to find in order to either deny the claim or find the claim below the deductible.
 - c. Hernandez made misrepresentations as to the amount of damage Plaintiff's Property sustained as well as misrepresentations regarding how much it would cost to repair the damage to Plaintiff's property. Hernandez's misrepresentations are most obviously documented in her estimate finding no damage for a total value of \$0.00 compared to Plaintiff's third-party adjuster's estimate for numerous damages worth \$26,459.86.
 - d. Hernandez made further misrepresentations to Plaintiff during her inspection. Hernandez used her expertise to fabricate plausible explanations for why visible damage to Plaintiff's Property would not be covered under the policy. Such misrepresentations include damage to the Property owing from wear and tear,

damage from a previous claim, and damage of a type not consistent with the type of claim that was made.

NEGLIGENCE

69. All allegations above are incorporated herein.
70. Hernandez was negligent in her actions with regard to her adjusting of Plaintiff's claim and violated the standard of care for an insurance adjuster licensed in the state of Texas. Those failures include one or more of the following acts or omissions:
 - a. Failure to conduct a reasonable inspection;
 - b. Failure to include covered damage that would be discovered as a result of reasonable inspection;
 - c. Failure to identify the proper cause and scope of the damage to Plaintiff's Property;
 - d. Failure to identify the cost of proper repairs to Plaintiff's Property; and
 - e. Failure to communicate to Plaintiff the reasons for specific determinations made regarding the inclusion or exclusion of damage to Plaintiff's Property.
71. Hernandez's acts and/or omissions constitute negligence. Her conduct was therefore a proximate cause of the damages sustained by Plaintiff.
72. At all relevant times, Hernandez was an agent or employee of Defendant Allstate.
73. Hernandez's unreasonable inspection was performed within the course and scope of her duties with Defendant Allstate. Therefore, Allstate is also liable for the negligence of Hernandez through the doctrine of respondeat superior.

GROSS NEGLIGENCE

74. All allegations above are incorporated herein.

75. Hernandez's actions or omissions constitute gross negligence as defined in TEX. CIV. P. & REM. CODE § 41.001 (11)(A) and (B):
- a. Hernandez's actions, when viewed objectively from the standpoint of the actor at the time of their occurrence involves an extreme degree of risk, considering the probability and magnitude of potential harm to Plaintiff; and
 - b. Hernandez had actual, subjective awareness of the risk involved but nevertheless proceeded with conscious indifference to the rights, safety, and/or welfare of Plaintiffs.
76. Hernandez intentionally misrepresented the scope and amount of damages on the estimate prepared for Plaintiffs' Property on behalf of Allstate. Her estimate was to such an extreme degree below what another licensed adjuster would have done in this situation (as evidenced by the Third-Party Adjuster's estimate); it was also in complete disregard for the risk and harm Plaintiff would suffer if the actual damages to the Property were allowed to persist unrepaired.

CAUSES OF ACTION AGAINST DEFENDANT JOE EDD BOBBITT, JR.

**NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE TEXAS INSURANCE CODE:
UNFAIR SETTLEMENT PRACTICES**

77. All allegations above are incorporated herein.
78. Bobbitt's conduct constitutes multiple violations of the Texas Insurance Code, Unfair Claim Settlement Practices Act. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a).

79. Bobbitt is individually liable for him unfair and deceptive acts, irrespective of the fact that he was acting on behalf of Allstate, because Bobbitt is a “person,” as defined by TEX. INS. CODE §541.002(2).
80. Bobbitt knowingly underestimated the amount of damage to the Property. As such, Bobbitt failed to adopt and implement reasonable standards for the investigation of the claim arising under the Policy. TEX. INS. CODE §542.003(3).
81. Furthermore, Bobbitt did not attempt in good faith to affect a fair, prompt, and equitable settlement of the claim. TEX. INS. CODE §542.003(4).
82. Bobbitt’s unfair settlement practice of failing to provide Plaintiff a prompt and reasonable explanation of the basis in the Policy, in relation to the facts or applicable law, for partial denial of the claim, also constitutes an unfair method of competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(3).
83. Bobbitt’s unfair settlement practice of failing to attempt in good faith to make a prompt, fair, and equitable settlement of the claim, even though liability under the Policy was reasonably clear, constitutes an unfair method of competition and a deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(2)(A).

DTPA VIOLATIONS

84. All allegations above are incorporated herein.
85. Bobbitt’s conduct constitutes multiple violations of the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act (“DTPA”), TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE 17.41–63. Plaintiff is a consumer of goods and services provided by Bobbitt pursuant to the DTPA. Plaintiff has met all conditions precedent to bringing this cause of action against Bobbitt. Specifically, Bobbitt’s violations of the DTPA include the following matters:

- F. By this Defendant's acts, omissions, failures, and conduct, Bobbitt has violated sections 17.46(b)(2), (5), and (7) of the DTPA. Bobbitt's violations include, (1) failure to give Plaintiff the benefit of the doubt, and (2) failure to write up an estimate reflecting the proper repair of Plaintiff's Property when liability has become reasonably clear, which gives Plaintiff the right to recover under section 17.46(b)(2).
 - G. Bobbitt represented to Plaintiff that the Policy and his adjusting and investigative services had characteristics or benefits they did not possess, which gives Plaintiff the right to recover under section 17.46(b)(5) of the DTPA.
 - H. Bobbitt represented to Plaintiff that the Policy and his adjusting services were of a particular standard, quality, or grade when they were of another, in violation of section 17.46(b)(7) of the DTPA.
 - I. Bobbitt's actions are unconscionable in that Bobbitt took advantage of Plaintiff's lack of knowledge, ability, and experience to a grossly unfair degree. Bobbitt's unconscionable conduct gives Plaintiff a right to relief under section 17.50(a)(3) of the DTPA; and
 - J. Bobbitt's conduct, acts, omissions, and failures, as described in this petition, are unfair practices in the business of insurance in violation of section 17.50(a)(4) of the DTPA.
86. Each of Bobbitt's above-described acts, omissions, and failures is a producing cause of Plaintiff's damages. All acts, omissions, and failures were committed "knowingly" and "intentionally" by Bobbitt, as defined by the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act. TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE 17.45.

FRAUD

87. All allegations above are incorporated herein.
88. Allstate assigned or hired Bobbitt to adjust the claim.
 - a. Bobbitt had a vested interest in undervaluing the claims assigned to him by Allstate in order to maintain his employment. The disparity in the number of damaged items in his report compared to that of Plaintiff's Third-Party Adjuster's is evidence of fraud on the part of Bobbitt. The valuation of damages that were included in Bobbitt's report compared to Plaintiff's Third-Party Adjuster's is also evidence of fraud on the part of Bobbitt.
 - b. Furthermore, Bobbitt was aware of Plaintiff's deductible before even visiting the Property to conduct the inspection. Bobbitt had advanced knowledge of what amount of damages he needed to find in order to either deny the claim or find the claim below the deductible.
 - c. Bobbitt made misrepresentations as to the amount of damage Plaintiff's Property sustained as well as misrepresentations regarding how much it would cost to repair the damage to Plaintiff's property. Bobbitt's misrepresentations are most obviously documented in his estimate, which indicated no damage to the Property for a total value of \$0.00, compared to Plaintiff's third-party adjuster's estimate for numerous damages worth \$26,459.86.
 - d. Bobbitt made furthermore misrepresentations to Plaintiff during his inspection. Bobbitt used his expertise to fabricate plausible explanations for why visible damage to Plaintiff's Property would not be covered under the policy. Such misrepresentations include damage to the Property owing from wear and tear,

damage from a previous claim, and damage of a type not consistent with the type of claim that was made.

NEGLIGENCE

89. All allegations above are incorporated herein.
90. Bobbitt was negligent in his actions with regard to his adjusting of Plaintiff's claim and violated the standard of care for an insurance adjuster licensed in the state of Texas. Those failures include one or more of the following acts or omissions:
 - a. Failure to conduct a reasonable inspection;
 - b. Failure to include covered damage that would be discovered as a result of reasonable inspection;
 - c. Failure to identify the proper cause and scope of the damage to Plaintiff's Property;
 - d. Failure to identify the cost of proper repairs to Plaintiff's Property; and
 - e. Failure to communicate to Plaintiff the reasons for specific determinations made regarding the inclusion or exclusion of damage to Plaintiff's Property.
91. Bobbitt's acts and/or omissions constitute negligence. His conduct was therefore a proximate cause of the damages sustained by Plaintiff.
92. At all relevant times, Bobbitt was an agent or employee of Defendant Allstate.
93. Bobbitt's unreasonable inspection was performed within the course and scope of his duties with Defendant Allstate. Therefore, Allstate is also liable for the negligence of Bobbitt through the doctrine of respondeat superior.

GROSS NEGLIGENCE

94. All allegations above are incorporated herein.

95. Bobbitt's actions or omissions constitute gross negligence as defined in TEX. CIV. P. & REM. CODE § 41.001 (11)(A) and (B):
- a. Bobbitt's actions, when viewed objectively from the standpoint of the actor at the time of their occurrence involves an extreme degree of risk, considering the probability and magnitude of potential harm to Plaintiff; and
 - b. Bobbitt had actual, subjective awareness of the risk involved but nevertheless proceeded with conscious indifference to the rights, safety, and/or welfare of Plaintiffs.
96. Bobbitt intentionally misrepresented the scope and amount of damages on the estimate prepared for Plaintiffs' Property on behalf of Allstate. His estimate was to such an extreme degree below what another licensed adjuster would have done in this situation (as evidenced by the Third-Party Adjuster's estimate); it was also in complete disregard for the risk and harm Plaintiff would suffer if the actual damages to the Property were allowed to persist unrepaired.

KNOWLEDGE

97. Defendants made each of the acts described above, together and singularly, "knowingly," as defined in the Texas Insurance Code, and each was a producing cause of Plaintiff's damages described herein.

WAIVER AND ESTOPPEL

98. Defendants waived and are estopped from asserting any coverage defenses, conditions, exclusions, or exceptions to coverage not contained in any reservation of rights letter to Plaintiff.

DAMAGES

99. Since the claim was made, Allstate has not properly compensated Plaintiff for all necessary repairs made, which are covered under the Policy. This has caused undue hardship and burden to Plaintiff. These damages are a direct result of Defendants' mishandling of Plaintiff's claim in violation of the laws set forth above.
100. Defendants made the above and other false representations to Plaintiff, either knowingly or recklessly, as a positive assertion, without knowledge of the truth. Defendants made these false misrepresentations with the intent that Plaintiff act in accordance with the misrepresentations. Plaintiff then relied on these misrepresentations, including but not limited to those regarding coverage and the cause and scope of damage. Plaintiff suffered damages as a result.
101. Plaintiff would show that all of the aforementioned acts, taken together or singularly, constitute the producing causes of damages sustained. The acts, omissions, failures, and conduct of Defendants have caused Plaintiff's damages, which include, without limitation, costs for all necessary repairs required to be made to Plaintiff's Property, and any investigative and engineering fees incurred.
102. For breach of contract, Plaintiff is entitled to regain the benefit of Plaintiff's bargain, which is the amount of Plaintiff's claim, consequential damages, together with attorney's fees.
103. The damage to Plaintiff's Property is currently estimated at \$26,459.86.
104. For noncompliance with the DTPA and Texas Insurance Code, Unfair Settlement Practices, Plaintiff is entitled to actual damages, which include the loss of the benefits owed pursuant to the Policy, court costs, and attorney's fees. For knowing and intentional conduct of the acts described above, Plaintiff asks for three (3) times Plaintiff's actual damages. TEX. INS. CODE §541.152 and TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE 17.50(B)(1).

105. For noncompliance with Texas Insurance Code, Prompt Payment of Claims, Plaintiff is entitled to the amount of Plaintiff's claim, plus an eighteen percent (18%) per annum penalty on that claim, as damages, as well as pre-judgment interest and reasonable attorney's fees. TEX. INS. CODE §542.060.
106. For breach of the common-law duty of good faith and fair dealing, Plaintiff is entitled to compensatory damages, including all forms of loss resulting from Defendants' breach of duty, such as additional costs, economic hardship, losses due to nonpayment of money Allstate owed, and exemplary damages.
107. Defendants' breach of the common-law duty of good faith and fair dealing was committed intentionally, with a conscious indifference to Plaintiff's rights and welfare, and with "malice," as that term is defined in Chapter 41 of the Texas Civil Practices and Remedies Code. These violations are the type of conduct which the State of Texas protects its citizens against by the imposition of exemplary damages. Therefore, Plaintiff seeks the recovery of exemplary damages in an amount determined by the finder of fact sufficient to punish Defendants for their wrongful conduct and to set an example to deter Defendants and others from committing similar acts in the future.
108. For fraud, Plaintiff is entitled to recover actual and exemplary damages for knowingly fraudulent and malicious representations, along with attorney's fees, interest, and court costs.
109. For the prosecution and collection of this claim, Plaintiff has been compelled to engage the services of the attorneys subscribed to this pleading. Therefore, under Chapter 38 of the Texas Civil Practices and Remedies Code, sections 541 and 542 of the Texas Insurance Code, and section 17.50 of the DTPA, Plaintiff is entitled to recover a sum for the

reasonable and necessary services of Plaintiff's attorneys in the preparation and trial of this action, including any appeals to the Court of Appeals and/or the Supreme Court of Texas.

110. As required by Rule 47(b) of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff's counsel states that the damages sought are in an amount within the jurisdictional limits of this Court. As required by Rule 47(c)(3) of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff's counsel states that Plaintiff seeks only monetary relief of no less than \$100,000.00, but no more than \$200,000.00, including damages of any kind, penalties, costs, expenses, pre-judgment interest, and attorney fees. A jury will ultimately determine the monetary relief actually awarded, however. Plaintiff also seeks pre-judgment and post-judgment interest at the highest legal rate.

REQUESTS FOR DISCLOSURE

111. Under Texas Rules of Civil Procedure 190 and 194, Plaintiff requests that Defendants disclose, within fifty (50) days from the date this request is served, the information or material described in Rules 190.2(b)(6) and 194.2.

JURY DEMAND

112. Plaintiff hereby requests a jury trial for all causes of action alleged herein, tried before a jury consisting of citizens residing in Harris County, Texas. Plaintiff hereby tenders the appropriate jury fee.

PRAYER

Plaintiff prays that Defendants, Allstate Texas Lloyd's, Katherine Marjorie Hernandez, and Joe Edd Bobbitt, Jr. be cited and served to appear, and that upon trial hereof, Plaintiff, Lillie Jean Hooper, has and recovers from Defendants, Allstate Texas Lloyd's, Katherine Marjorie Hernandez, and Joe Edd Bobbitt, Jr., such sums as would reasonably and justly compensate Plaintiff in accordance with the rules of law and procedure, as to actual, consequential, and treble damages

under the Texas Insurance Code and Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act, and all punitive, additional, and exemplary damages, as may be found. In addition, Plaintiff requests the award of attorney's fees for the trial and any appeal of this case, for all costs of Court expended on Plaintiff's behalf, for pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as allowed by law; and for any other and further relief, at law or in equity, to which Plaintiff, Lillie Jean Hooper, may show Plaintiff is justly entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAD T WILSON LAW FIRM PLLC

By: /s/ Chad T. Wilson

Chad T. Wilson
Bar No. 24079587
Allen B. Landon
Bar No. 24091870
455 East Medical Center Blvd., Suite 555
Webster, Texas 77598
Telephone: (832) 415-1432
Facsimile: (281) 940-2137
eservice@cwilsonlaw.com
cwilson@cwilsonlaw.com
alandon@cwilsonlaw.com

PROVOST UMPHREY LAW FIRM LLP

By: /s/ David P. Wilson

David P. Wilson
Bar No. 21672700
DWilson@pulf.com
490 Park Street, Suite 100
Beaumont, Texas 77701
Telephone: (409) 835-6000
Facsimile: (409) 838-8888

ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF



I, Chris Daniel, District Clerk of Harris
County, Texas certify that this is a true and
correct copy of the original record filed and or
recorded in my office, electronically or hard
copy, as it appears on this date.
Witness my official hand and seal of office
this June 30, 2017

Certified Document Number: 75216413 Total Pages: 25

Chris Daniel, DISTRICT CLERK
HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS

In accordance with Texas Government Code 406.013 electronically transmitted authenticated documents are valid. If there is a question regarding the validity of this document and or seal please e-mail support@hcdistrictclerk.com

EXHIBIT 2